Old Glory.

The United States flag was 117 years old pesterday. If any national colors are enitled to the designation "Old Glory," those dopted by Uncle Sam 117 years ago cer tainly are. The flag of the United States Is older than the majority of the flags of European nations flying to-day. The flag of Great Britain was adopted in 1801, or twenty-four years after that of the United States. The flag of Spain was adopted in 1785, while the tri-color of France, also the red, white, and blue, took form in 1794. The flag of Portugal was adopted in 1833, that of Italy in 1848, and that of German empire in 1871, so that the starry banner of the United States may well be called the "Old" flag. The Stars and Stripes also have been through more battles and have waved over more victories, both on the seas and the land. than any other flag flying in any part of the world to-day. Its nearest competitor is the flag of Great Britain, but since 1800 British victories on land and sea have been inconsiderable as compared with those o the United States. More lives have been given up and more limbs sacrificed in defence of the Stars and Stripes than for any European flag. Over a million men have died in order that that pretty bunting might remain unsultied, and an army of 25,000,000 unenlisted men stands ready to-day to see

that no dishonor befalls Old Glory.

The flag of the United States undoubtedly was suggested by the national flag of Netherlands, which at that time consisted of three horizontal stripes symbolic of the rise of the Dutch republic. Netherlands was often referred to by the founders of the United States as a model for our present form of government, and it was frequently quoted in the debates in the Constitutional Convention. On June 14, 1777, the American Congress resolved that the flag of the thirteen United States should be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be a blue field with thirteen white stars arranged in a circle indicating " new constellation" among the nations of the earth, the idea of the flag being that each star and each stripe should represent one of the original thirteen States. In 1794 on the admission of Kentucky and Vermont into the Union, the flag was made with fifteen stars and fifteen stripes, but on July 4. 1818, it was changed so that there should b the original thirteen stripes, while a new star was to be added for each State.

. The Stars and Stripes, in the course 117 years, has been carried into all quar ters of the globe and into all navigable corners of the ocean. It has floated from some of the highest mountain peaks in the world, and has been carried down into the lowest caves and coal pits. It waves to-day over more nationalities than any other flag on earth. Then let the eagle scream and the small boy shout! Hurrah for the Stars

The Mote and the Beam.

A certain notable Scriptural saving, after a triffing modification, will apply with striking force to those Democratic journals which reconcile their aversion to the Tariff bill by the expenditure of a little splutter ing condemnation upon some one point "There is treason in the Democratic ranks," says the Memphis Commercial. But that doesn't prevent our contemporary from trying to pass the Tariff bill.

Why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye," the Scripture has it. "and considerest not the beam that is in thine own?" Don't stop to talk of treachery in the Democratic ranks when the Demo cratic party, the solid organization itself, is being arrayed for an act of extreme treachery to its own fundamental principles, and to every man who expressed his trust in it by voting in 1892 to give it power to legislate for the United States.

If all the miserable tribute to protect tion could be wiped out of the Tariff bill, and with it these sporadic cases of "treason in the Democratic ranks," which the Commercial so conscientiously denounces, the bill would still leave the Democracy standing in an attitude of treachery to the pledges that lie at the very root of its character and organization.

Sugar or what not represents the basness of some individual Democratic Sena tor. The income tax stands for the treach ery of the Democratic party.

The Possibilities of Trouble in Moroce

It seems not unlikely that the right of ABDUL Aziz, one of the younger sons of the late Sultan of Morocco, to succeed his father will be dismuted either by one of his elder brothers or by one of his uncles in the capacity of the oldest living male of the fam fly, a title which is considered valid in most Mohammedan countries. Admitting that a civil war may follow a controversy regarding the succession, why should we not apprehend that this may give rise to European complications?

On the face of things, the European pow ers have no interest in the troubles which may attend the establishment of a new ruler in Morocco beyond assuring the maintenance of order in those towns, particularly Tangier, where Europeans are residing. Under normal circumstances, the security of Christians sojourning in Tangier could be provided for through the temporary occupation of that maport by onof the States concerned. What renders the present situation difficult is the fact that both France and Spain are supposed to de sire territorial acquisitions at the expense of Morocco, for which a disputed succession might afford an opportunity, while England believes that her short route to India would be imperilled if either of the powers just named should obtain control of the southern shore of the Strait of Gibraltar. An occupation, therefore, of Tangier by France, Spain, or England singly would excite vehement protest, and perhaps armed opposition. The alternative is a tripartite occupation, and this, doubtless could be speedly arranged but for the distrust and dislike of England, which the present French Ministry has not hesitated to avow, and which is shared by a great

majority of the ('hamber of Deputies. Events may not wait for diplomatists to smother their jealousies and antipathies, and agree upon a common plan of action. Thus far the authority of ABDUL AZIZ has been acknowledged at Tangier, but an up- | give value to the Pan-Electric stuff. rising of the Moorish inhabitants on behalf |

may take place at any moment, and in that | United States just about one hundred thouevent the dictates of humanity would require any war ship in the harbor to land a force for the protection of the Christian residents. Yet the use of British soldiers or sailors, even for such an exemplary purpose, might cause a grave international entanglement, owing to the present inflammable state of French public opinion. It would be hard to convince those who regard "perfidy" as an inseparable attribute of "Albion," that in uphoiding order at Tangier the English were animated solely by philanthropic motives.

The truth is that the death of the Sultan of Morocco occurred at a time unfavorable to combined action on the part of England and France even for the purpose of shielding Christian sojourners in Tangier from pillage and assassination. The treaty with the Congo State, whereby England secured communication between her South African and East African possessions, added to previous grievances in connection with Siam, Madagascar, Newfoundland, and Egypt, caused the French cup of bitterness to run over. Any further provocation, or even an act which, innocent in itself, might be misconstrued as provocative, might now have serious consequences. That is why a disputed succession in Morocco, which otherwise would be viewed with indifference by the civilized world, is watched with wide spread and keen anxiety.

Identifying the Suicide, We congratulate our esteemed Cuckoo contemporary, the Kaneas City Times, on its happy faculty of dodging the situation. To elude protuberant and ill-smelling realities is to live in the Golden Age. "The evidences are multiplying," says our esteemed Missouri contemporary. "that the Republican party will soon adopt the principles of

The Republican party would seem to be the party that should adopt the principles of Populism, if it is not contented with its own. There was a time when putrid paternalism was supposed to be dear to Republican hearts and to represent Bepublican principles. But there came a party called the Populists and fliched Republican paternalism.

Then there came the Democratic party, disowned by Thomas JEFFERSON in the upto-date manifestations, and stole the Populist platform, and left the Republicans surprised for a moment.

But they were not long surprised. They have been foolish in their time, but they are able to identify a suicide.

Judgment Day Is Beginning.

The defeat of the Hon. CLIPTON R. BRECK-INRIDGE of Arkansas, an able, experienced, and respected Democratic member of many Congresses, incites the Courier-Journal to Illuminate a very important and very amazing fact of the tariff reform movement, to which THE SUN has already frequently called attention:

"The introduction of the Wilson bill into the House was received by thinking and disinterested Democrate everywhere with amazement. This amazement soon took the form of indignation. Mr. Tox Jourson of Ohio mitigated it somewhat. The prompt elimination of the sugar beunty mitigated it some more. But the bill still remained a source of bitter disappointment. To the lessening of this neither Mr. Buscuingings, as true a tariff reformer as lives, nor Mr. Bnown, who makes a good second to Mr. Buxcursurpus, contributed one word. They sliently accepted and supported the measure, or. if in a casual way they said they did not like it, but hat it was the best they could get, that was all."

Naturally that was not enough. The situation "demanded some man of brains and heart to denounce the whole affair, both the bill and the reasons given for its insufficiency, as treason and fraud, to lift up the banner of the true belief, and to stand by the faithful among the faithless." BRECK-INRIDGE "joined the common herd of time servers," and when the time for his judgment arrived he was trampled upon by an indignant constituency of disappointed and disgusted Democrats.

Mr. BRECKINBIDGE, in his own person represents an unexampled betrayal of a great political mission and a pusillanimous failure to fulfil a partisan pledge. In his repudiation by his Arkansas followers he personifies this humiliating fact, namely, that since the 4th of March, 1893, when the Democratic party formally assumed the charge of the United States, no Democratic representative, beginning with President GROVER CLEVELAND and ending with the least member of Congress, has ever so much as de manded a "tariff for revenue only." In no nessage emanating from the White House. in no Democratic caucus, and at no time openly in Congress, has there been a call for the fulfilment of the Chicago platform and for the recreation of the tariff system

the principle of revenue only. Miserable and revolting as is the Tariff bill in its negative aspect of failure, its positive side is even more outrageous still. While it does not give us what the Democratic party promised, it proposes to give us something which that party, until it is made over by those who have the right to make it over. is unalterably opposed to-the principle of class legislation involved in the income tax of the defeated Populists.

within the constitutional limitations of

Tariff for revenue only is not in eight; but we are face to face with a Populist tariff. If we are not to have a Democratic tariff, at least let us have a tariff with the customary American stamp on it, not a Populist tariff.

Take out the income tax and leave the Democracy at least its honor, if not its righteous triumph.

The Seven Year Lawsuit.

The worst scandal of Mr. CLEVELAND'S first Administration is recalled by some questions which the New York Times ad-

dresses to Echo: "What has become of the draw suit of the Govern-ment against the Ball Company, the suit in which the ouris were asked to annul Ball's original patent? Seven years have passed since that suit was begun-and as last accounts all the testings had not been taken. It is true that a few years after the beginning of the suit the very patent involved expired by limitstion, its full course baving been completed, and that since that expiration there has been no patent to be acquiled, but this fact does not appear to have acc erated or retarded the very orderly progress of the it gation. When will the trial of this suit take place?"

Just as the attempt to reestablish monarchy in Hawaii is the most conspicuous enterprise of the second CLEVELAND term. so the attack on the BELL Telephone Company in the interest of a gang of wildcat speculators, including one member of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet, was the distinguishing feature of the first term.

With the revelations concerning the ROSERS-GABLAND sawdust games still fresh in the minds of the public, and with the gift stock still in the pockets of the impecunious statesmen of Senate, House, and Executive departments, Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S Administration boldly shouldered the scandal and proceeded to institute in the name of the people of the United States the suit that was then expected to and that the \$450,000 still remaining

of MULEY MOHAMMED, the late Sultan's suit in the interests of private speculators avoidance of contract work which charsidest you, or of MULKY ISMAIL, his brother, I and promoters has cost the people of the acterized the extraordinary situation of was some ones sat of sight."

sand dollars in counsel and witness fees slope. It has gops on at enormous expense in the Circuit Court in Massachusetts, in spite of the circumstance that all of the questions of fact at issue, the priority of REIS, the priority of DRAWBAUGH, the broad claim of BELL to be the inventor of the speaking telephone, and the allegations of fraud on the part of BELL, had been examined previously to 1989 by the Supreme Court of the United States, and finally decided in favor of the BELL Company. It has gone on in spite of the circumstance are not administered with that careful scrutiny of the general interest and rigid obthat the very patents which the Governservance of all municipal regulations which ment litigation attacked and sought to annul have meanwhile expired by limitation. It is still going on at the cost of the Treas-

ury, so far as the public knows. The questions of our neighbor, the Times. concerning this precious antique of early CLEVELAND corruption are proper and pertinent. But they should not be addressed to Echo, from whom you do not often get satisfactory and intelligent information about lawsuits and such matters. They should be addressed to the author of the scandalous suit, GROVER CLEVELAND, the old friend of AUGUSTUS H. GARLAND and the former natron of Pan-Electricity.

Is Mr. McPherson Entitled to a Monument?

With some assistance from his imper fectly administered household, Senator Mo-PHERSON has rendered to the country a service of great value. We refer to the leading part which the Senator and his domestics have taken in the disclosure of the methods by which the Trust's sugar achedule was put through the Finance Committee and the Senate.

Whatever may be the fate of the present chedule, the moral effect of the revelation will be both beneficial and lasting. No exposure of legislative iniquity since the Credit Mobilier has counted for so much.

Public services of the magnitude of this hould not go without public recognition. Statues have been erected to statesmen who have done less than the Hon. JOHN R. Mc-PHERSON of New Jersey for the cause of nonest government.

Under ordinary circumstances Mr. Mc-Purpson's title to a statue, or a monument, in some public place would be clear enough. We cannot forget, however, that great as his services have been in regard to sugar. and to the accurate definition in general of the difference between investment and speculation in Wall street, they are more than counterbalanced by his fallure to do his duty at the time when his vote in the Senate Finance Committee would have killed the income tax. That is a black stain upon his public career. He will have to live that down before he can have a statue in Jersey City or elsewhere.

Although we cannot recommend a monument for Senator McPherson himself, the joint services of himself and his domestics in the sugar business ought not to lack some suitable public commemoration. The fame of the butler, the colored girl, and the cook is not tarnished by any recorded dereliction of duty with respect to the income tax. The butler, it is true, is out of it, because Washington's birthday is a holiday and the butler is out on holidays. But either the colored girl or the cook is entitled to the statue.

It should be chiselled out of the purest and whitest of rock candy, and properly protected from both the rains of heaven and the small boys of Jersey City.

Injustice to the Colonel.

We offer to our esteemed friend and contemporary, Col. BILL SINGERLY of Philadelphia, the Record thereof, and the whole world of tariff reformers, our sincere sympathy. The Democratic Convention of Centre county approved the Wilson bill, probably under a somewhat dim idea of what that dead measure is, and then proceeded to approve a live and great issue, Col. Wil-LIAM MORRISON SINGERLY, and to instruct the delegate from Centre county "to use all honorable means to secure the nominaion of WILLIAM M. SINGERLY for GOV.

ernor. It is almost tilting to the lee scuppers to say that we approve the Hon. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY. He is a genius and a fighter. He breeds Holsteins that refuse to accept protection and scorn native hay. He never compromises and he never weakens. He is there all the time.

But we can't endorse Centre county Centre county approves the Tariff bill, and, at the same breath, approves Col. SINGERLY. It is for humbug tariff reform and he for a genuine and unterrifled tariff reform. It cannot be. We are stuck on Col. Six-

GERLY. He is honest and he is straight. But when the same Convention lauds him and lauds the sneaking, wiggling Tariff bill, approves the man of honor and the measure of dishonesty, we are compelled, in our admiration of Col. SINGERLY, to draw the line. If Centre county really approves the Wilson bill, Centre county should have nominated Joz Sibley, or some Populist as good.

Something New and Not Good.

The bill passed by the Legislature last winter permitting the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to Issue city bonds to the value of a million dollars for the work of the Park Department was only one of a series of bills similar in effect and | A tariff very much alive. purpose. The Park Department, like other departments, keeps a running bond account intended for work not covered by the annual appropriations in the city budget. The bond account is theoretically held against | Making the blood of a Senator cold improvements which the law requires to be done by the economical system of competition and contract, instead of by the far | But there is a road in Washington town, more costly system of day's work by laborers employed directly by the Department itself. This latest permit for bonds was about due in the natural course of events, as the standing account was nearly exhausted.

Last January, at a time of special efforts o meet the unusual condition of the unemployed in this city, pressure was put upon the Park Department to hurry work with a speed that forced it into a clear violation, if not of the letter, of the spirit of the law which requires expenditures exceeding a thousand dollars to be made through the channels of advertisement and competition. When Comptroller FITCH very properly called the De partment's attention to this fact, the Park Board passed this resolution, eminently

proper, for the future at least: Reprined. As the consequency for the expanditure of money under the one Militon Do lar act for the relief of the unempiryed poor has practically ceased. the work of laying asphalt walks in the parks which is yet to be done he let in the usual way, by contract.

The announcement before the Board of Estimate on Wounesday by the President of From Sugarville town to save the day. the Park Department, and the Board of Estimate's surprising agreement that this resolution should go for nothing. in the Park Department's available bond Up to the present time this Government account should be spent with the same

last winter, indicate a very unsatisfactory innovation in the methods of conducting the city's business. The system established the contract law is very simple, and it has the one purpose of getting the public work done with an eve single to ecohomy While it exists it is an obligation on all city departments and upon all officials concerned with their expenditures. It cannot now be abandoned without subjecting the city to unwarranted expense, and Tammany Hall, which is responsible for the city's government, to the charge that our public affairs

have characterized it in the past. It is due both to members of the local Democratic organization and to its supporters without its lines that this new policy should be abandoned and the proper rule restored to force.

The Tariff bill's cotton schedule, which, in spite of all its complications, was adopted by the Senate lately in half an hour, is a model of a non-partisan, old-fashioned American tariff. It is protective. It was agreed to substantially by everybody in the Senate, regardless of party lines. There was apparently no politics in it. The Republicans favored it as heartly as the

Democrats. This is all lovely; but where does the Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue only come in?

In reply to an inquiry by Senate resolution, the Treasury Department communicates some curious statistics concerning the prosecutions under the law against the importation of foreign contract labor. We here tabulate the actual results since March 4, 1889, or during a period of a little more than five years:

This is a remarkable exhibit. The cost to the Government of the 230 prosecutions, which resulted in the collection of \$27,000 in fines and costs, is not stated.

The tradition that sallors cannot operate

as efficiently on land as troops has been re-

butted more than once in the career of the United States Navy. It was forty-seven years ago to-day that Capt. MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY landed with a detachment of sailors and captured the Mexican town of Tabasco. This place was of importance to the Mexicans, as a large quantity of supplies from Yucatan were forwarded through this town to the Mexican armies. On June 14, 1847, PERRY appeared before Frontera, the seaport of Tabasco, with his squadron and proceeded up the river with his light gunboats, leaving the heavier vessels at the mouth of the river. At a point several miles below Tabasco the gunboats were fired upon by a force of Mexican soldiers con coaled in the dense chaparral on the banks. Although standing exposed on the deck of a gunboat at the time, PERRY escaped injury. The gunboats returned the fire and soon dis-persed the enemy. While pulling shead of the vessels the next morning. Lieut. Wilconcealed in the bushes. Finding that it was impossible to proceed any higher with his vessels. PERRY decided to land a detachment of his men and attack the for:s guarding the town from the rear. The banks of the river at this point were about forty feet high and almost perpendicular. The Mexicans thought it impossible for the Americans to land guns or men at this point, and were unprepared for an attack in this direction. By Penny hauled ten heavy guns up the steep banks and landed his men. Rapidly forming in line our Jack tars began their march to the rear of the fort, the advance being under Lieut. MAYNARD, which was closely followed by the marines under Capt. Epson, the artillery being under Capt. MACKENZIE, while Capt. MAYO acted as Adjutant-General. The little army of sailors charged a Mexican battery mounting two pieces of artillery and captured it in gallant style. A handsome assault was then made on the principal fort, and the Mexican veterans were speedily routed. At another point a little further up the river Lieut, DAVID DIXON PORTER landed sixty-eight men and carried another fort by assault. This left the way to Tabasco open, and the Ameri the town. Several of our men were overcome by the heat and the exertion of dragging heavy rdnance up the banks and over bad roads. The total loss of the Americans was two officers and seven men wounded, that of the Mexleans was much more.

If, contrary to the platform for a tariff for revenue only, the Democrats in Congress desire to construct a free list, it should be an honest free list. Free wool and taxed iron form an indefensible combination, bearing the mark of erookedness on its face.

No such fusion as that of Demogracy and Populism is really deserving of success; and the sounce lemogratic every where appreciate that fact the better for their party.—Gause- J month.

True as truth and wise as wisdom. Our contemporary in saying this doubtless had its eye on Oregon: but there is a more glaring case visible in Washington. Nothing that poor PENNOYER of Oregon ever did shouts half so leud for condemnation unsparing and uncompromising as this Populist Tariff bill now in the hands of the Democratic Senators. Take the Populism out of it! Away with the income tax! Let the Democracy stand on its own feet.

Un from Wall street at noon of day ringing to Washington fresh dismay, The affrighted air with a shudder bore Like a herald in baste to the Senators' door, The terrible gramble and rumble and roar, Telling the tariff was on ence more, And sugar quoted at 96. and still those wild quotations of stock Thundered along with a dreadful shock and louder yet into Washington rolled The roar of the market uncontrolled, As he thought of his stake in that Wall street mix. And sugar quoted at 96.

A good broad highway leading down; And there through the flush of the morning light bill, as black as the steeds of night. Was seen to pass as with eagle flight-As if it knew the terrible need, And never once did it halt or walk, And sugar quoted at Sit. Under its spurning feet the read

Like an arrowy Alpine river flowed, And Congress was left away behind Like an ocean flying before the wind; and the bill, like a back fed with furnace bra awept on, with a spirit that did not tire. But io' it is nearing its beart's desire-It is snuffing the smoke of the roaring gun. And the sugar quotation 's 101.

The first that the tariff eaw were the groups Of stragglers and then the retreating troops; What was done—what is do—a glance told it all; Then striking the straddle, the put, and the call, It dashed down the line 'mid a tempest of laws. And the wave of retreat checked its course there

The weight of the angar compelled it to pause. With combine and trust the tariff was gray; By the change of a clause and a high daty's play, is seemed to the whole great nation to say:

I have brought these Sensions all the way Hurral for Senators with a will!

Eurrah, hursah for bill and little and when their statues are placed on high, Under the dome of the Capitol sky, The American statesmen's Jempie of Faus. There with the giaco us Wall street game He is faid in letters both bold and gay:

"Here is the schedule that saved the day

THE A. P. A.

tous Member Sats Forth Its

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I WAS much amused by the very partisan article, ever the name of "Democrat," in your Friday's issue. Of course, I presume the article was not written with the intention of causing bliarity, that is, judging by the rancorous feelings which "Democrat" tries so hard to express. It was, in fact, the collection of choice enithers applied to the A. P. A. which was the most amusing, such as treasonable, secret, insidious foe, dark-lanterned scoundrels and despicable society.

Now, I feel that I must take exceptions to

mest of his remarks, but at first will give him little outline of the principles of the A. P. A. They believe in the restriction of immigration, increasing the requirements for naturalization, and bettering the quality of voters by requiring a certain degree of education; they wish to use no public money for Church pur poses; to tax all property not owned by the State; to open all private schools, convents, ke, to official inspection; to exclude from office all who feel any allegiance to any foreign authority, whether of Church or State, and to poses. These are their principles; and if they ealled un-American and such epithets as given above can be justiv applied to them, I for one should be p eased to learn what Amerlean principles are.

I also think "Democrat" makes a great mistake when he says "it is time for all true Democrats to be up and doing, and high time for all Catholies in this great city to be astir and act." I think he takes too much for granted regarding the Democrats being affiliated with

and act." I think he takes too much for granted regarding the Democrats being affiliated with the Catholies and being ready to obey their beck and call, but verchance I may be wrong, as far as regards New York city; however, I know that "Democrats" would be surprised did he know the number of Democrats in this and other cities who have allied themselves with the A. F. A.

Without any attempt at disparagement of Sheridan. Taney, and White, whom he has been released to mention as illustrious Catholics. I will say that there were others who were possessed of as great ability and even more than they. His remark regarding therman's being ousted on account of his wile's religion is a very poor argument, not worthy of being considered. Furthermore, it is not against individuals that the crusade is being made, nor is if against the Church because of religion, but because of its mixing in political matters. If a tholics suffer any moonvenience because of their religious beliefs, they have only the heads of their Church to biame, who, on account of their overwhelming greed, have overreached them-selves and awoke the American people. But it is only a case of history repeating liself; the greed of the Catholic Church has caused it trouble in other countries time and time again.

His hatred of England and the Orangemen seems to be very great, judging by his remarks regarding Canadian immigrants, dec. but I am sure he will allow me to correct the erroneous impression he has regarding the organization of the A. P. A. It was not started by Englishmen or Canadian immigrants, but by a few Americans in lews about seven years ago. It started with about a dozen men and now numbers nearly 2,000,000 voters. Isn't it surprising the number of traitors we have in this country?

New Hoppe my friend does not really think has writes. "that this organization was start-

Now I hope my friend does not really think as he writes. 'that this organization was started for the purpose of destroying this great republic.' It was to prevent it from being destroyed. Of course it may destroy the solitical aspirations of some Catholica and also their hold on the public school system in New York and preven' the paying of a million dollars a year to sectarian schools by the long-suffering public. I really feel sorry for New York when I think of that load. We haven't it in Massachusetts yet, but it isn't the Catholice' fault.

it in Massachusetts yet, but it isn't the Catholice' fault.

"Democrat" also seems to have great fears that a religious war will be the outcome of this new movement. I think there are no grounds for fears of any such a calamity as that, for the A. P. A. will be able to carry their point with the ballot very easily and with lots of votes to spare, and I hardly think the Catholics will in their desperation resort to hysical force.

This question is not one that is connected with any party. Republican or lemocrat: it is one that is arousing the interests of all persons who have the welfare and prosperity of the nation at heart. The whole question lies right here: It is whether we shall rule ourselves or be ruled by liome: whether the people shall pay taxes for the maintenance of sectarian schools for the benefit of a small percentage of the population, or whether if there are any such schools they shall be self-supporting whether we shall have the amaigamation of such schools they shall be self-supporting; whether we shall have the amaignation of Church and State, or whether they shall remain two distinctly separate institutions. The problem seems a very simple one. We all knew the history of other countries where liome has gained the ascendancy, and it only remains to be seen whether or no we shall profit by those liustrations. I surely think and sincerely hope that we will.

profit by those liustrations. I surely think and sincerely hope that we will.

I do not as a rule belief with discrimination because of religious belief, but if we refuse to allow a person to vote until he has taken the oath of allegiance, why shoul! we elect to office any person who recognizes a foreign authority as higher than ours? That is only spiritual you may say, but we are beginning to find it mighty visible of late in our political affairs.

The A. P. A. is becoming a mighty factor in politica, and the spurious attempts at condemnation are increasing its membership, and surely such principles should conquer.

Free public schools, no union of Church and State, persons in office who above the Constitution know no higher authority than their God and with the old Stars and Striese waving over the fruits of an honest victory; this, my Democratic filend, is what you will see after the "idea of November."

American. Boston, June 8, 1894.

AN APPEAL FOR SUNDAY. Christians Particularly Exhorted to Pre

serve Its Declining Observance, From the temprepationalist. The encredness of the Lard's Day appears to be less

regarded every year. As the spring opens there is a fresh impulse on every hand to set aside its distinct features. Excursions invits. Summer houses are to be selected, and Sunday offers opportunities for it. A long bicycle ride is especially attractive. The family are invited to visit relatives, and it takes the whole day. At least, the house places, the Sunday paper, and the novel set up their attractions against public

The most painful fact about this gradual loss of the Lord's Pay is that its sacredness is being destroyed by the Lord's followers. If every person lived up to his envictions on this subject, the day would be protected Its value is lost through Christians doing what the would not wish other Christians to do on that day. Sunday should cease to be the Lord's Day, it would be because Christians have resisted the pleadings of their own consciences concerning it. No Legislature can Christianize the weekly rest day. It can only free the day from the burdens of continuous toil. But if each Christian keeps it as in his best momente it might be

kept, it cannot be destroyed. We therefore appeal to the followers of Christ to set His seal on His day in our land. Keep it free from Lay no unnecessary burdens of toll in it or others. Make it a day for the conscience. Wership Ged in it, both in private and in public. Do some kindly service to others every Sunday in honor of the day. hake it an ideal day in your own life. Then plead in its behalf. But your own life will be the strongest plea. A Christian's character is largely determined by his use of his Sobbaths. The Christian character of the nation decided by the way its Christian citizens regard the Lord's Day. To every citizen it comes each week as a sacred trust. Whatever others do, will you make it in your life and superionce the Lord's Day?

Hamilu's Triumphal Frogress. I rue the Win cester Telegram.

At high neon to-morrow the line. Charles Summe Hamlin of Brookline will leave Washington for a trip to the Pacific coasi. He will be accompanied by his halo, his solemn public duties, his private secretary, and a bust of Cirveland with a wreath of mint about the prows. As the train leaves Washington the Marine band will play "God Save the Queen" and "I've Fifteen Dollars in Me Inside Fecket," the Sage upon the Capitol will be dipped, the Potemac will run up atream. A erantum-scented whirtwind will precede the train earing the Bon, C. S. Hamlin across the continent A Card from Senator Gordon

To run Eppron or Tan Sun-Nov. I have just been

shown a telegram from Augusta, published in you takes of this date, to the affect that the Hop, W. Y A: kinson had sent me a telegram protesting against my giving aid to Gen. Evans in the Gubernalorial convass in Georgia. Please say for me that there is no truth shatever in this statement from Augusts, and that it s equally unjust to Mr. Atkinson and myself. UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C. June 14.

To sun Epison or Tun Sch-Air: Your correspondent, ordalin E. Rande, cannot have braveled on the braids care intely. The duors are open, but there is no neoussity for calling for their closing, imaginush as the Great american ling an old acquamiance of Yes Syx affects ally blocks the doofway in his segement to get conregardiess of what others may nuffer. The disgusting cene is observable at any time in this weather. Half a dozen hogs block each front dourway at every trip, actually crowding each other in their great for the indowing air. It is hardly of any use complaining, but It is decidedly un-American.

THE PULCHBITUDINOUS CYNOSURE.

In Col. Cld Hodges of Boston The Hand somest Man in the World?

COL BILL STODDARD VINDICATED. To run Energy or Tax Sex--- Wr: I have nothing to say to regard to the Sanny Show on Shawmut arenue, and se a good Massachusetts man I loyally admit the right of the members of the Gevernor's Staff to be consid the most beautiful members of the Commonwealth (which may God save though Oliver Warter doesn't). But if you knew what you were talking about, you would know that members of the Staff are beautiful or fice (in consequence of their jobs). They den't count. At the same time, there are men who have been on the Staff who are the thing. You are off your ese, if you will pardon the expression, in classing Co Cid Hedges as the handsomest man in Massachusett Col. Hill Stoddard, since he got his new straw hat with the bath-tub brim, is simply superb. He is the johnny jump up of the whole business. Hedges wears white thread gloves to the cometery on Sunday. Yah!
Tenris Caca June 10. Honger E. Honger.

COMPETITION OF ANTINOUSES. To THE EDITOR OF THE SEX-SO: Members of the Staff of the Governor of Massachusetts are foreseen accidents Ton pay your \$150, and you get your appointment Hylases are developed that way, ain't they! I don' know and don't care whether you are sidding us of not. The matter is of importance, and your puny efforts cannot affect it one way or the other. There are the world of In Kolos depends as little upon their being on the Governor's Staff as it depends upon you. I have no reason to believe that you know or care who the handsomest man in Massachusetts is. If you do you will know and say that Capt, Jace Fottler is the man Jake Fottler is only one of Cid Hedges's flankers, but in beauty he is as far ahead of Hedges as Nebant is of Swampscott. Excuse me for trespessing on your space. Constitution Goes Sattonstall.

17s State state, Jone 9, 1894. IS THIS GENUINE !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE GOV, Greenbalge d rects me to say that he has the right of beauty for the New England States and Canada, and will pursue all ethers in accordance with law. Yours, a Lowert, June 11. I. HENRY KILESEL

FROM THE NONPARRIL OF PULCHRITUDE. To res Entron or Tax Sus-Sir: I wish to thank you for your gracious allusions to myself. Of course I don't want to appear stuck on myself, nor have I ever bothered about my looks. But when I see a man like Cid.

Hedges, whose sole business is to stop eight day clocks, posing as a Seautiful One, I am justified in getting a bittired. William Syconomic ALCONQUIN CLUR, Sunday, P. M. ANOTHER CLAIMANT.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The han deemest manin the State of Massachusetts is Major O'Fowler of Cranberry Close, Plymouth. University Caus, Boston. IS THIS IT? To the Enrice of The Sun-Sir | Any man not an Am

knows that John Davis Washburn of this place is the handsomest man in this or any other country, dead or living. He is the only man that Mount Blane call LAPATETTS F. SPURE Woncestun, June 12. NEW YORK TO THE FRONT.

To ram Entron of Tam Sun-Sir. Nobody ever was, in, or can be beautiful in Massachusetta. Codfiab balls

were not the favorite food of the Bring Gladiator There is a manly beauty that every good man loves to see. Its finest type in this State is, to my mind, the

THE PRINT OF THE TAR HEEL. To THE EDITOR OF THE SCH-Air. Your chesp attempts at exploiting the tin soldiers of Massachusetts are re ceived here with the contempt they deserve. If you are familiar with the countenance of our honored overnor, Elias Carr, you would have no doubt as BADGER E. MACON. where the boss beauty is.

MAKE IT INTER-STATE To run Entron or Tun Sun-Sir: There are as hand me men in other States as in Massachusetta. Let us have an inter-State competition. I enter the Ho Hoke Smith and the Hon. Dug Spiver. Bairs Goos. petition, I enter the Hor ATLANTA, June 11.

HIS GREAT NAME CONQUERS. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: I name the Hon-cover Cleveland. BURNT RIGHTMER. Taorgar, Kan., June 6. IS THIS SPURIOUS!

To THE ROTTOR OF THE SCH. Mr. I am The Most Beac itful Man in Massachusetta. No others need apply.

Cir Hungss.

K. B.—Pottler is in the same class with Bill Stoddard THE ORNAMENT OF BEAUTY IS SUSPECT. To THE HOPES OF THE SCH—Sir: Is Commander Cid Hedges, the Massachusette Prize Beauty, any relation to Habakkuk Hedges, that used to keep the saloon

under the old Post Office in Cambridge ! Your article THOU SHALT NOT ESCAPE CALUMNY. To the Epiton or Tax Sun-Sir: Your much-lauded

Doncuserus Heights, June 12 A SERIOUS SUGGESTION. To your Sorron or Tur Sux -Sir: It has long seemed to se that Dr. Lyman Abbott was The Handsomest Man in the World

SROOMLYN, June 10. AND NO SECOND. To the Epiron of Tun Ses-Sir: Come off : We have JOURNALINA

BEAUTIPUL AS WELL AS USEFUL. To rue Entron or THE SUN-Mr. Possibly your friend Cid Hedges thinks he is as beautiful as Col. O'Ferrall.

the Admiral of our syster navy. This Puritan sheek beyond belief. NATHANIEL BEREELT BACOR. Loss Hoss, Richmonn, June 7. STICK TO THE BABY. To the Entrok of The Ses—ter. Baby Bissell is the bandsomest man in the Administration, and, conse-quently, in the country. Corros Rockes.

quently, in the country. ENSE PETIT PLACIDAM. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NO: COL CIA Hedges sleeps CHAUSCRY HALL GRADUATE

New York, June 4. IN PEACE PREPARE To the English of the Per-Ner Commander Cid Hedges has burgiar alarms in his boots. I give you my

CARREIDGE, June 10, 1894. BEAUTY UNRUINABLE To ray Eprron or Tax Sun-Ser, What, if any, is the

atter with Col. W. Scott Sampson, State Color Bearer f Globosater Market ! Snutter F. Srinta GLOCCESMS, June 4, 1894.

THE SCALE OF BEAUTY. To was Entros or The Sun—Sir: The Handsomest Pol-itician in Massachusette is Col. Henry S. Milton. John Simpkins isn't in it. The Handsomest Author is Jack Wheelwright. The Hangsomest Judge is Robert Gran iot an author). The Haudsomest Hat Youth is F. B. The Handsomest Protections braper. The Handsomest Man to COMMODORS CLUB, Me., June 1.

LILIUOKALANI'S LAST RESORT.

furning from Cleveland to the Kahun From the Businessan Sec. It is learned upon good authority that the adherents of the ex-Quern have given up all hopes of receiving assistance from President Cleveland, and have lately seen calling in all the chief kahines from all over the

lelands with a view of consulting them as to the future chances of restoration from other sources. Lately midnight vigils have been held at Washingon place, and kantus seasces have taken place elewhere over the subject of restoration. Last Saturday near midnight, there was a typical gathering of a se act faw in the Kawalahao Cametery. Four aged na tive women were seen gathered around a small fire with a few kanakas standing in the background as

The women were engaged in chantley some recitative, and every little while one of the number would take a pinch of dark, mysterious midnight powder in ber fingers and sprinkle it upon the flames, repeating the words "mot wabins" in connection with the action The rest of the recitative was not caught. As the owder was repeatedly sprinkled upon the fire the lames would leap up brightly at each feeding.

She Did and She Didn't. I cam the fibrishing Intelligencer

Here is a copping from an old newspaper: It is en-itled "Their Different Ways," and there is wisdom

Research her "rights."
Robbed by some effect chans of its's delights.
With a disatished and restires som.
With a half ingle which see connect whose;
Earnest to detable, and hances, not unessed.
But hungering and questions and vased.
With starring instincts in a fruities frame.
And with an iteming for the sort of fame.
Which course from the more printing of a name,
and much a terming for the sort of a name.
And made.
Brute men.
They early lamphed.

She 41d not seek her " rights. She dreamed not of some party rights."

But followed manufacts way and desired it noted,
and bloomed from low way to fruit of womanies of,
the level the "tyrant, bere between the bart
in its with him, and thought with all her heart
the head that any the held that cours hing men and women mental. To be units, but each a supplement. Into the other, 'was ber gentle whim. He was not more to her him abe to him, and little cultifree gathered at her knee. And men.

World die for such a she.

BELLCE OF COMMODORS BAINERIDGE

Grandsons Go to Law, Amicably, to Deelde Which Should Have Them. Some of the relies left by Commodore William Bainbridge, U. S. N., who died in Philadelphia in July, 1833, are being contested for in the Supreme Court, General Term. The defendant in the action is Richard Somer Hayes and the plaintiff is William Bainbridge Jaudon. The relies are now in possession of the defendant, to whom they were bequeathed by his mother, who was the oldest daughter of Commodore Bainbridge. A brief in the case was submitted to Judges Van Brunt and Barrett yesterday by Lawrer Matthew Hale, who re; resents the plaintiff. The action is a friendly one. Although there are a large number of relice in dispute, only two of them are mentioned in the papers in the present action. The fate of the others will depend on the decision

of the court in the case now before it. The fifth clause of Commodore Bainbridge's will bequeaths the medal presented to him by Congress to his wife for life. The token, the will reads. "is at her demise to be handed down to my oldest surviving daughter, and on her demise, in succession to my next oldest surviving daughter, and on the demise of all my daughters, then to be given to my oldest

The urn presented to Commodore Bala-bridge by the citizens of Philadelphia for the capture of the British frigate Java is disposed of in a like manuer by the will. At the death of Commodors Bainbridge.

William Bainbridge Hayes was the only grandson. He died in 1840. His mother, Suean P.
Hayes, the oldest of the Commodore's daughters and the survivor of them, enimed that
her son would have been, if living, entitled
upon her death to the medal and urn. Index
this belief Mrs. Hayes in 1840 made agin of the
two relica to her, son, Richard somer Hayes,
William Bainbridge's daughters are dead
and he is the oldest living grandson he is entitled to the relics, and he has asked the court
to interpret the clause of the will to that effect.
Litigation over his will was something the
dead Commodore greatly dreaded and one of
the opening paragraphs expresses the hope.
"That this declaration made in sound mind
and in the presence of my God, will prevent all
litigation between my heirs name in this instrument of writins." The good will that
exists between the plaintiff and the defendant
is all that cases the consciences of those
directly concerned with this litigation. It is
and that all efforts to settle the matter out
court hay been unavaling and that the proceedings have become an absolute newself.

Among the other articles, the disposition of
which hinges on the decision of the General
Term, is a Damascus Mameluke sword, a
double barrelled gun, pleto s, and other weapons, all with something of historical interest
atta-hed to them. Other articles are the goid
anuff box which with the freedom of the city,
was presented to Commodore Balnbridge by
the city of New York; another box presented
by the city of Albany, and two boxes, one with
a likeness of Alexander of Russia on the cover,
and another similarly decorated with a picture
of Napoleon. William Bainbridge Hayes was the only grand-

TO TAKE THE LANGASTER'S PLACE The Cincinnett Will Probably Join the Asiatic Squadron

It was expected that the cruiser Cincinnati would go into commission yesterday, and in consequence, her detail of officers reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard early in the morning. As the ship was not in readiness, the ceremony has been postponed until to-morrow or The Cincinnati lies at a dock at the foot of

the main street of the Navy Yard. When she is ready for service her new armament will consist of a 6-inch rapid-fire rifle on the fore eastle, two 5-inch rapid-fire guns on the poop, and eight in the broadside. In addition to this she will carry eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and a machine gun. After the cruiser is put into commission it will be a month or more before she will be

thoroughly ready for sea. To which squadron she is to be assigned has not been made public. She will probably go to the Asiatic station to replace the old Lancaster, which returned a short time ago.

The Cincinnati is a protected cruiser, whose keel was laid in 1884. She was built at the Brooklyn Navy Fard. Her length is 300 feet, with a width of 42 feet and mean draught of 18 feet. The displacement of the cruiser is 3,183 tons, and, with an indicated horse power of 10,000, her speed is 10 knots. Her full hunker capacity is 550 tons of coal. She has twin screws and vertical triple-expansion engines. The cost of the vessel was about \$1,100,000. Her complement requires 207 seamen. thoroughly ready for sea. To which squadron

\$1,100,000. Her complement requires 200 seamen.
The detail of officers of the Cincinnati is as follows: Capt. Henry Glass, commanding: Lieutenant-Commander. J. D. J. Kelley, exceptive officer; Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, navigator: Lieut. Colwell, senior watch officer and ordunance officer; Lieuts. H. McL. P. Huse and C. A. Gore, senior grade: Lieut. A. N. Mayer, junior grade: Ensign, Roger Welles: Surgeon, C. A. Slegfried: Assistant Surgeon, A. B. Pasey; Passed Assistant Paymaster, E. B. Kogers; Chief Engineer, R. R. Litch and George E. Burd; Assistant Engineers, R. R. Litch and George E. Burd; Assistant Engineer, W. S. Burke; First Lieutenant of Marines, W. C. Neville: Gunner, P. Lynch, and Carpenter, S. C. Briarley.

SUNBRAMS. -"Did you win already !" inquires a manuscrip notice in a shop window of the German quarter, and then follows the announcement: "Every customer is registered in my indicator and the fiftieth purchaser

gets his purchase for nothing." -Boys in the Hungarian quarter have a little gam bling game with cherry stones. Each player puts down three or four stones on a smooth stone decretes or some such surface, and the game is to fick with thump and finger one stone against another. The most skilful floker wins and pockets all the stones. Some oys go about with great pocketfuls of cherry stones

-One meets nowadays in those streets where the bouses have tiny grass plots beside the high stoops a man with sickle, rake, and grass shears, going from one area door to another with the offer to put the lawn is order for a trifle. A skilful man can do the work in a few minutes, and for almost the price of one of his dements. As city folks ordinarily do not keep such cols there is manifestly room for the perspatetie lawn autter.

white clover, pick tipped and green hearted. These, buttercups, wild roses, and daisies of two kinds were the decerations of a suburban luncheon the other day The wild flowers of this region are highly effective for hou as decaration, and there is no week from the first of May simost to the middle of November when there are not enough blossoms of one sort or another to fornish profess trimmings for dining room and library -It is now full song tide with the pirds, and all the suburban woodlands yet spared by the fals hand of improvement are ringing night and morning with the notes of all the birds most familiar to this region and

-Almost the prettiest flower going now is the large

of others less easysto identify. The birds are the last wild creatures to retreat before the advance of other civilization. Few squirrels or rabbits remain in whether lands near the city, but there seems no lessening from year to year in the number of the birds, and even the sbyer variaties still come.

—One is reminded new and then that there is a strong Catholic population in this lown by the appearance the atreet of little girls in the costume of caudidate for confirmation. They are seen in nearly all parts of the city, and they attract no special attention save from those to whom the sight is nevel. Sometimes one

sees the little novice pausing at an los cream as our for refreshment, and the show frames of east side photographers testify that pictures of the child in the candidate's robes are community preserved.

—There is displayed in a basement of a characteristic

There is displayed in a basement of a characteristic three story brick house of the wast olde a card announcing "Window Plants for Sais." All the basement windows are filled with growing ferms, small vines, and the like, while a timy rear garden is combated with plants of many varieties. The lady of the house, bring a lover of nowers, found herself of house, bring a lover of nowers, found herself of the same of ones than she knew what to do with, and then there occurred to her the idea of selling them. Her street is not the best in town for besiness but she has many but see. In winter time the windows of the house, from basement to garret, are crowled with plants that will not stand frost.

plants that will not stand from:

-Experts in handwriting say that all the people of a single generation write allie, and it is well anywa that most French handwriting tasks strong facility mass to the upes of ethers than Frenchmen. New F Chinamies of the wast-house class 1002 alike to a perdotal observers, and persons unaccustomed to cored persons find difficulty in distinguishing one for another. It seeds, hewever, a comparison three family photograph albums of amenty or their years ago to convince men and women of to-day that there are ariking superioral likewesses related through Americans of a given generation. All rose old adums show curious resemblances, cheery per hage of dress and face, but sufficiently attributed family attributed that giance to be taken for a contact as rage after page of each is turned own that it as asset succession of men, women, and children in figure, sitting standing posed in groups of the three, with hate, without hate drawed in short as a manifestly dressed in their best fur the occasion phistographics of those dars chose, for reasons their ews, to make full-length pictures, and as were usually small, costume counted for a great trained and helped to intensify the general lineuses ranning the whole generalism.